

# CHLAMYDIA AND GONORRHOEA TESTING:

## First pass urine specimen collection

### – at any time of the day


A first pass urine specimen can be collected at **any time of the day** when testing for *Chlamydia trachomatis* or *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* using a NAAT (PCR)<sup>1</sup>:



#### What is a first pass urine specimen?

It is the first part of the urine stream passed at **any time of the day**.

#### How do you instruct a patient to collect the first pass urine specimen:

- A specimen can be collected at **any time of day** as long as it is more than 20 minutes since last urination
- Advise the patient not to clean or wipe their genitals before passing urine
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  - Collect 20ml (approximately) of the first part of the urine stream (the first pass) directly into the specimen jar; when the jar is one-third full pass the rest of the urine into the toilet
- A midstream urine or early morning specimen **is not required**

#### Why first pass urine?

The first pass is important to optimise the collection of infected desquamated cells from the urethra or cervix which are present in the urine.

Misinformation about the need for an early morning urine specimen can result in missed opportunities for on-the-spot specimen collection.

#### Reference and more information:

<sup>1</sup>ASHA 2016, Australian STI Management Guidelines, [www.sti.guidelines.org.au](http://www.sti.guidelines.org.au)

#### STI tools & resources:

**[www.stipu.nsw.gov.au/gp](http://www.stipu.nsw.gov.au/gp)**